

## Unhappy Marriages

Men, More Often Than Women, Cause

By RUTH DOROTHY MARSH



THE most unfortunate marriages that are made are those between a man and woman, either one of which reverences Christianity and all the virtues pertaining to the beautiful religion, and the other party to the contract an infidel, who knows nothing of virtues. All our virtues, so-called, emanate strictly from our Bible, so how can the infidel have any? Sooner or later the imposed upon party to the sacred compact realizes the glaring truth of the position he or she is in.

Men, more often than women, are the transgressors. This type carefully selects a choice, clean woman of pure and lofty mind to go through his mean walk in life with him, and the result is, disenchantment for the woman. His sacrilege, his profanity, his lack of all that is refined are the result of his infidel mind and grate harshly upon the sensibilities of his wife. The sanctity of her marriage has fled, for there is no sanctity in the man himself. He is wholly disassociated with sacred thoughts and feelings. She finds out his principles and from that moment he ceases to be her soul's affinity, as a husband should be, in the truest sense of the word.

All husbands and wives who are truly good, virtuous and patient are "souls' affinities." That is what matrimony means. Unfortunately the term has been perverted and adopted in all manner of illicit love affairs by fallen men and women. "Be faithful unto death and I will give thee the crown of life." Life is very short, dear young readers, so this promise is well worth heeding to bear us up under the heavy crosses each of have to bear to complete our life's journey.

"Take my cross and follow me," do not "fall by the wayside," and do wrong, to evade "carrying the cross," as so many do who prefer to shirk and lose their future "crown of life" thereby. A reward is offered us for patient virtues. Be strong therein.

## Words of Advice and Caution to Young

By DOROTHY MULLIN

doubt be useful in giving importance to what is said. Don't marry a man or woman who has not a clean personal history, or one whose habits are not of the highest order.

The young man or the young woman may possibly have good intentions, but may be weak and easily led, and here is where the work of an undesirable mother-in-law will surely be felt. By all means don't get married until you have carefully scrutinized the character of your prospective mother-in-law. If she has the credit of entertaining "affinities," why then no doubt her offspring will have a taste in that line.

One matter that a young person should consider other than the foregoing is whether there is an indigent relative, who is liable to become a menace to the family comfort. But few young men would have the hardihood to undertake the maintenance at the outset of life of more than his wife and possible children.

## Getting Rid of Noisy Rooster

By L. SLEPNER

we should take plenty of good, refreshing sleep, and to be deprived of this makes one feel sort of disgruntled and unfits one in a measure for one's everyday duties, no matter what they are.

The writer lives in one of the most desirable parts of Chicago, and my neighbors are all right otherwise, but they will keep chickens.

"It's so nice to have a few fresh eggs every day," they will tell you. True, it is. We used to indulge in such luxuries ourselves when we lived in a country town. When we came to Chicago to live the henry was left behind.

## From One Extreme to the Other

By VIOLET MIDDLETON

home. I should much prefer if I had to stay at home that he stayed also but I should not be averse to my husband going out once in a while alone either.

The trouble seems to be that it is the one who is out all the time and not the one who goes along quietly, attending to business, advancing himself in his work, who gets married.

So what are we going to do?

## MOISTURE IN SOILS

Important Question as to Depth of Cultivation Discussed.

Deep Plowing Experiments Have Been Conducted at Many Points in Semi-Arid Country and Find Many Strong Advocates.

"The depth to cultivate should be governed by the depth to which the rainfall wets the soil," writes a Nebraska farmer in the Dry Farming Congress Bulletin. "If we cultivate deeper than the falling rain penetrates, we cannot conserve the moisture, because the clouds lying below the layer wet by showers will dry out and the grain sprouts and dies for want of moisture before the next shower comes."

The majority of dry farmers operating in the semi-arid west will take issue with this statement, writes George Edward Swan, in Gem State Rural and Live Stock Journal. The experience of many of the older dry farmers as reported in the official reports of the Dry Farming congress and in the agricultural papers, has been that the depth to which the rainfall wets the ground depends largely upon the depth to which the ground is opened by deep plowing.

Getting moisture into the soil is one of the most important problems before the dry land farmer. It is purely a physical problem and its solution is found in the application of simple physical laws, according to the most successful dry farmers. On the hard-baked, compact soils of the high western plains the moisture does not penetrate beneath the sod except where the ground has been opened by plowing. In order to get moisture into the soil to sustain the growing crops, men are forced to open the ground so that it will absorb the rainfall. It has been the experience on these lands, that the moisture is held in the soil to a depth proportionate to that to which the ground is opened by plowing. If the sod is not broken, the moisture which falls upon it in the form of rain, runs off in tiny rivulets that become creeks in the deep arroyos and swell the volume of distant rivers to flood stage. The falling water will not take the trouble to break open the surface of the ground in order to penetrate the soil; it naturally will take the easiest course toward its level, which always is the level of the far-off sea.

On the other hand, if the farmer will break open the surface of the ground and shatter the compactness of the soil mass, leaving numberless tiny interstices to the extreme depth of the furrow, the water, naturally will sink into these interstices and, following its tendency to seek its level, will penetrate to the depth to which the ground is broken.

Soil has a remarkable capacity for absorbing moisture. "The great Thirst country," as applied to a desert, is not a meaningless figure of speech and is not confined in its application to the human of brute creatures who stray upon its desolate wastes. It applies equally to the soil of the desert, which will drink all the water nature sees fit to pour upon it in the form of rain or snow, and if the supply holds out, will not stop short of swampish dissolution. But the soil will not open its parched lips to receive the invigorating draught. Man must take a hand directing the forces of nature, else the water will fall uselessly and run to waste by the most direct surface route.

Deep plowing experiments have been conducted at many points in the semi-arid west during a number of years. Deep plowing has found a place in the established farm operations of hundreds of successful farmers. George L. Farrell of Utah, Dr. V. T. Cooke, state director of dry farming experiments of Wyoming; E. R. Parsons of Colorado; A. M. Axelsson of Wyoming, and a score of others might be mentioned among the more eminent advocates of deep plowing. Deep plowing has been so commonly accepted as essential to the highest success in agriculture that farm machinery manufacturers are making plows and traction outfits suitable for breaking the ground to the greatest possible depth. Specially constructed deep tilling machines were exhibited at the Fourth Dry Farming Congress and are utilized on the dry land farms in this and other countries.

Deep plowing does accomplish what the farmer wants done: it enables him to get moisture into his depth. As a result of 10 and 12 inch plowing through a series of years, soil reservoirs have been created in the midst of the desert. In the deep plowed, properly cultivated tracts, moisture is perceptible to almost unbelievable depths, whereas, on the sod adjacent, where the ground has never been broken by plowing, moisture is not perceptible to any appreciable depth. The records of the experimental dry farm at Cheyenne, Wyoming, of Mr. Parsons' farm on the high, dry plains of Colorado, and of farms in many other parts of the west, are proof of this.

The Nebraska farmer quoted above appears to have gotten his premise reversed. Instead of plowing to the depth to which rainfall penetrates, he successful dry farmer makes the rain penetrate the ground to greater depth by plowing as deeply as possible.

A scrub sheep, just like any other crab animal on the farm is a poor asset.

## STORING MOISTURE IN SOIL

Eight Essential Factors in Conserving Water to Aid Various Growing Crops.

Eight essential factors in storing moisture in the semi-arid regions are given below:

1. That land which is under thorough cultivation absorbs water much more freely than land not under cultivation, or which is covered with grass or for any reason has a hard surface.
2. That land under thorough cultivation loses but little water from below the first foot by surface evaporation, so long as the mulch is kept in good condition.
3. That a growing crop uses water from the land in proportion to the growth of dry matter in the crop.
4. That land under summer tillage or thorough cultivation from May 1 to September 1 has accumulated more water in the first six feet of soil than similar land growing a crop. The water so stored has been equal to from 40 to 50 per cent. of the rainfall for the same period. The moisture content on summer tilled land increases below the six-foot area and is apparent to a depth of at least ten feet.
5. That water stored in the subsoil to a depth of at least six feet is available for the use of farm crops, and that alfalfa is able to draw water from much deeper area.
6. That abundance of water in the subsoil is a great protection to the crop against drought, and that moisture in the surface soil, while it may favor the immediate growth of the plant, does not protect it against prolonged drought. The protection of the crop against drought is in almost exact proportion to the total available soil water within the reach of the crop.
7. That grass crops (alfalfa and brome grass) dry and subsoil to such an extent that the first crop following grass is wholly dependent on the season's rainfall for its moisture supply.
8. That a rainfall of from a quarter to a half-inch may have a decidedly beneficial effect upon a growing crop and it is of great assistance in securing a good stand at seeding time. Such a rainfall has little or no effect in increasing the water in the lower soil unless the surface is already moist from previous rains. Less than a half-inch of rain falling on a dry mulch does not wet the soil below the mulch and is soon evaporated by the sun and wind.

## POULTRY NOTES.

The quicker the drones in the flock are made into pot pies the better.

Some farmers think it is necessary to keep ten or twelve roosters to 40 hens. Three are plenty.

Oats ground and fed with cracked corn make a good ration, but oats should never be fed whole.

Ducks may be picked two or three times during the first season without interfering with their growth.

Do not allow the hens to roost on the nests at night, but make sure that they roost on the proper place.

Fine gravel is not the proper grit for poultry. They want a sharp material with which to grind their feed.

If the cocks you used this season are not to be used again, get rid of them and save needless expense.

For colony houses you should have a few portable coops, similar to the portable hog houses used on farms.

Success in poultry culture is simply the result of looking after all the little details connected with the business.

With over seventy distinct breeds of fowls to select from it always seemed curious to me why some people insisted upon keeping scrub hens.

We may choose a breed whose eggs are either white, buff, brown, large or small, and can be certain that the offspring will resemble their ancestors.

An effective lice killer for poultry can be made by dissolving in kerosene oil all of the moth balls it will dissolve. Add a little carbolic acid. Apply with a brush.

This is the day of the growing chick, and it should be kept true to name, growing, growing in size, growing in exercise, growing in vigor, growing all over.

Don't put your fine young stock out in a colony house in the blazing sun of an open meadow or field, and then neglect to water them. Chicks cannot thrive without water.

Incubator chicks should be fed with more caution than those hatched with hens. Their artificial condition makes them more delicate and more susceptible to changes of food and temperature.

## Weeder is Useful Tool.

The weeder is a very useful tool in the cultivation of potatoes when properly used. It should be run crosswise of the rows after each cultivation as long as the size of the plants will permit. It helps to pulverize the surface, and destroys many of the weeds in the rows.

## Shrubbery for Ornament.

In all plants for decorating the home grounds shrubbery plays a most important part, as it can be used merely for its ornamental effect or as a screen to hide things not pleasant to look upon.

## Success With Chicks.

Success with little chicks will depend very largely upon the attention given them when they are first hatched. They must be kept dry, warm, and have plenty of nutritious food.

## A GREAT INVENTOR

Activities of George Westinghouse Circle the Globe.

Genius Who Holds 15,000 Patents and Whose Air Brake is in Universal Use on Railroad Trains of the World.

New York.—The recent retirement of George Westinghouse, for nearly twenty-five years head of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, recalls the career of this Napoleon of invention.

For many years the name of George Westinghouse has been a name to conjure with. The man has been a modern fulfillment of the Aladdin lamp idea. Everything he rubbed turned to gold. First it was the famous air brake, that great appliance by which "he saved more lives than Napoleon lost in all his battles." Then it was the system of operating railway signals and switches by compressed air; after which came the incandescent lamp, the gas engine, the steam turbine, electrical motors and machines by the score, and a thousand other inventions that placed Mr. Westinghouse at the time of his retirement in control of the largest aggregation of patented appliances in the world. Fifteen thousand patents are filed away in his strong box. His activities circle the globe; there are Westinghouse plants in Russia, Canada, Great Britain, Germany and France. His parent plants are of course in or near Pittsburgh, more especially Wilmerding.

To condense the career of this man, who ranks with Watt, Stephenson, Morse and Whitney, into a paragraph or two, the biographers tell us that he was born at Central Bridge, Schuylkill county, New York, on October 6, 1846. A decade later his parents moved to Schenectady, where his father became in time connected with the prosperity class as owner of certain agricultural works. The tinkering son divided his attention between the school and the



George Westinghouse.

shop; when he wasn't masticating his books, he was monkeying with the buzz-saw. At fifteen he had invented and made a rotary engine. One day the notion struck him that he'd like to help Uncle Sam out in the navy. So he took a shot at the examinations and scored a hit, landing a job as assistant engineer. Before he reported for duty the Civil war had broken out. He enlisted in the Twelfth New York National Guard, re-enlisted later in the cavalry, and finally turned up on the high seas as an engineer on the gunboats Muscota and the Stars and Stripes.

After Gettysburg was fought and won, his thirst for more education landed him in Union college. Two years there were enough for him. The magic of machinery called him away from the academic life, and he found happiness again by taking up his old work in his father's factory. It was while working there that he invented the air brake. Railroad managers who first jeered at his idea of "stopping a train with wind" had to eat humble crow. In a short time the invention was in universal use and had revolutionized railroading, as locomotives could be constructed that would travel at a high rate of speed, so long as they had that little lever in the cab, which by a single turn of the engineer's wrists would bring the train to a standstill in half its length. In the United States all railroads are compelled by law to use the device, and this was adopted by congress and everywhere around the great curve of the world the "whistle of Westinghouse" air brake is heard.

His first prominence in electricity came with his purchase from Gaulard & Gibbs of alternating electric current patents. This was in 1885, and he met great opposition from public sentiment in trying to perfect and introduce this system for lighting and power making. At the time of the Chicago world's fair in 1893 he received the contract for lighting by making a bid of \$1,000,000 under others. His shop in Pittsburgh soon became the place where electrical experts of the world gathered. Tesla went there and received Westinghouse's financial and practical help in developing the induction motor.

Westinghouse built the first ten great dynamos for Niagara. He also constructed the dynamos for the elevated and subway lines in New York

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## Domestic Amenities.

"Hubby, I gave your light pants to a poor tramp."

"And what am I going to wear this summer? Kilts?"

## An Operatic Expletive.

"Bifferton is awfully gone on grand opera, isn't he?"

"I should say he is! Why, he even swears by Gadsdill!"

## Tuberculosis in the Prison.

The fact that 100,000 prisoners are discharged from the jails and prisons of the country annually, and that from 10 to 15 per cent. of them have tuberculosis, makes the problem of providing special places for their treatment while they are confined a serious one. So important is the problem that the Prison association of New York in co-operation with the State Charities Aid association, is preparing to inaugurate a special campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis in the penal institutions of the state, and will seek to enlist the co-operation of all prison physicians and anti-tuberculosis societies in this work.

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